

STUDY WORK OF MISSIONS

W. E. Geil Plans a World-Round Tour.

William Edgar Geil, evangelist, traveler, scientist, who will be the lecturer during a series of meetings which will be held next week, has a most interesting personality. He possesses the charm of a much-travelled and thoughtful man. In no way can he be considered a type of the itinerant evangelist; even his conversation marks him as an ethnologist rather than a missionary, as a student of types than a religiousist.

Mr. Geil was found yesterday at the residence of the Rev. W. M. Kincaid, resting after an operation which had been made to relieve a swelling in the throat which had caused him no little pain and inconvenience during his address Sunday evening. Mr. Geil's present tour will take him around the world and his studies will be directed toward anthropology and the influences of the religious work of all sects upon peoples.

Mr. Geil talked interestingly and readily. "While I am essentially a Christian man," said he, "and endeavor as such to assist all Christian ends and enterprise in communities visited by me, the actual object of my visit is to ascertain in the portion of the world marked out for my travels the exact bearing and influence that missionary work, be it that of Buddhist, Christian, Catholic or Mormon, has had upon the life and conditions both mental and physical, of the inhabitants of these various lands. I am sent by no sect, no particular creed, my expenses are amply provided for, and I accept no recompense for whatever work I may do, to the end that I may bring a perfectly unbiased mind to bear upon the situations presented.

"The question of the good or harm done by missionary endeavor in foreign lands, especially in the Orient, is one that is of great interest, not only to professing Christians but to the world at large. Mark Twain's charge against missionary actions in China, with which I myself do not agree, has helped to stir up this matter, and it is in relation with these adverse doubts and opinions that I am taking this journey. Charges have been brought to my personal notice that missionaries in various parts of the world were living in luxury. For instance, it was claimed that a missionary in the Orient was covering his floor with valuable rugs, taking these carpets at Arabian valuations, and forgetting after the rug had been obtained on the spot at bargain prices. If, indeed, they were not actually presents from local merchants.

"I firmly believe that here in Hawaii the first missionaries did excellent work, and I expect to be able to find some valid reason, outside of the generally accepted one, for the anti-missionary feeling that I am told exists among the natives. The decadence of active missionary work here I fail to understand. I hear that there are many abuses prevalent in this community that, surely, under Christian rule, should be actively crusaded against. These are the matters upon which I intend to speak during my stay—the 'hubbubs' of the city. You will have to excuse my furnishing you with the facts in the afternoon, as there are many things that are better said first through the medium of oratory than that of black and white."

A series of evangelistic services will be conducted by Mr. Geil in the Central Union Church commencing next Monday. There will be lectures upon helpful and instructive religious topics in the afternoon, including the relation of Mr. Geil's late experiences in Laodicea, and in the evening, mass-meeting services. The methods to be adopted by Mr. Geil, while in many cases new, invariably are conservative and will be carried on with all the strength of a vigorous manhood, as well as in the light of considerable experience as a persuader of men. Mr. Geil has conducted many successful gospel campaigns in Western Pennsylvania, and is well known in the East as an earnest and thorough worker, being invariably successful in drawing crowds to his meetings.

Mr. Geil, in the itinerary laid out by him for investigating the results of foreign missions, American and otherwise, will tour throughout Micronesia, Polynesia and Australasia. The Philippine Islands will be visited for a lengthy period on a route to Japan, where a private yacht has been placed at his disposal in the Inland Seas. Vladivostok comes next and a trip into Siberia along the rails of the new railroad. Crossing the desert of Gobi, the adventurous traveler will skirt Tibet and advance through Afghanistan, Siam, Burma, and the British possessions in the Far East. Arabia is to be visited with the holy city of Mecca, in prospect; then down the coast of Africa to Mozambique via the Cape, and around the Dark Continent to the Congo river settlements. The time spent in the neighborhood of Tibet and Mecca will, of course, be fraught with perils, but for that contingency near Mecca Mr. Geil is already armed, having been through the Turkish insurrections of some few years ago.

Mr. Geil expects to investigate fully into the social evils of these islands and their causes and will aim at possible remedies, one of which undoubtedly will be a stirring up of evangelical missions in this city. Mr. Geil has promised to speak some plain truths in the meetings to be held and the proceedings are likely to be of an interesting of not a sensational nature. There is, without doubt, abundant room for evangelical work in this, as in all, communities, and the public generally have not shown themselves adverse to crusades against vice, which is of course practically what Mr. Geil's work here will amount to, while he is meantime collecting data for his original mission.

HELSINKI, May 11.—The Reichstag today agreed without debate to Chancellor von Bülow's proposal to adjourn until November 14.

ARCHBISHOP AND PROF. DISAGREE

Alleged Heterodox Sentiments of an Anglican Theologian.

MONTREAL, May 11.—Archbishop Bond of the Anglican diocese of Montreal, has made public his reasons for accepting the resignation of Professor Steen as lecturer in the diocesan college, and also for opposing the professor's nomination as special minister at Christ Church Cathedral. His Grace states that several complaints of un-anglican and unorthodox utterances made by Professor Steen reached him, and upon investigation he was forced to act. Some of the statements are alleged to have been made from the pulpit, and are:

"What authority is there for the orthodox view of Holy Scripture at this day? It was not revealed by miracle or by sign from heaven that it is the correct view. Consequently, the authority is only human. We say the Bible is the inspired word of God because men think so and have for centuries thought so. The books of the Bible were evidently written by human hands; that God had a share, let alone the principal share, was merely the opinion of the writers or of their contemporaries. These may have been right or wrong. I may believe St. Paul's epistles to be inspired, but I have only human authority for it. Only because I think so and still more, because those in every age who know most about the question thought so, is the reason that I regard them as the word of God."

"On the subject of inspiration of Holy Scripture—I cannot get back of human knowledge or authority; it is not possible to get any authority that is divine. I believe with all my soul that Jesus Christ is the incarnation of God, perfect God and perfect man; but I must admit my authority fallible and human. I think so, and the great majority in every age, especially the good and wise and learned thought so. If the accepted views of Holy Scripture are merely the results of human judgment, how monstrous at the present day to deny the human mind the right of passing judgment."

"The Bible is a narrative of facts and a repository of spiritual and moral truths before it is an inspired book. Every true student must first study the Bible as any other book; it will then be inspired on account of what he finds in it."

To these alleged extracts from his lectures and sermons Professor Steen makes a sweeping denial and charges the Archbishop with a disinclination to grant a hearing. The controversy will finally be settled by an ecclesiastical tribunal.

PAIN TO BUY

MAUNALEI

Receiver Stewart Files His Report and the Consent of Creditors.

T. McCants Stewart has filed his report as receiver in the case of Gear, Lansing & Co. vs. the Maunalei Sugar Co. His report shows that he has received an offer from W. H. Pain for the purchase of the tangible assets of said Maunalei Sugar Co. for the sum of \$12,000, said offer being made by W. H. Pain.

With the receiver's report is filed the written consent of the creditors of the Maunalei Sugar Co. to the sale by the receiver of the property to said W. H. Pain for the amount named, upon provision that the said W. H. Pain will release the said company from all claims for rent now due or hereafter to become due under the lease, and assume all liability of said company to the Risdon Iron Works.

The creditors further consent to the dismissal of the said receiver, the cancellation of his bond, and the destruction of said sum of \$12,000 by the corporation after deducting therefrom the receiver's fees, his expenses, including attorney's fees, and the attorney's fees of the defendant corporation.

The consenting creditors are: Gear, Lansing & Co., Tokio Immigration Co., J. H. Parsons Chemical Co., Honolulu Cane & Sugar Co., H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., Lahaina Store, P. R. Helm & Co., Sam Wolby, Yee Wo Chan Co., and Japan Immigration Co.

The receiver's report shows also that he has made earnest effort to dispose of the property and has been unable to do so; that no assets other than as follows have come into his possession as such receiver: A surveyor's instrument; cash from steam launch, \$75; drafts from United States Government for carrying mail to Lahaina, \$40; cash balance from company's store, \$85.65; making a total of \$200.65; and that his total expenditures, for which vouchers are filed, have been \$30.75.

Petitioner prays, in accordance with the consent of the creditors filed, that he be dismissed and his bond cancelled.

T. McCants Stewart, the receiver, is to be paid a fee of \$200, and his attorney, Frederick W. Hankey, \$100. The heaviest creditors are Gear, Lansing & Co., whose claim is for \$43,000. The creditors will be paid at the rate of twenty cents on the dollar.

FEE FOR REGISTRATION.

Maui Chinese Allege They Have Been Asked to Pay.

Statements have been filed with W. F. C. Haason, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue here, by Wong Yau, Long Young, Jung Yuen and Wong Chong, of Wailuku, that a fee of \$25 is demanded of the Chinese on Maui before they can be registered.

Wong Yau of Wailuku was registered here yesterday and given his papers. The reason for this, he stated, was that he was given to understand the above fee must be paid before the necessary papers would be forthcoming if he registered in Maui.

The charges will be put into the form of affidavits and regularly presented to Internal Revenue Collector Chamberlain, who will act on them.

Surge in Sweden.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, May 11.—The Christiania (Lower House of the Norwegian Parliament) today adopted by a vote of 48 to 36 a bill introducing universal communal male suffrage and by 48 to 17 votes adopted a bill providing communal suffrage for women paying taxes on an income of at least 500 crowns.

GOVERNMENT REACH FOR THE CASH

STATISTICS

Valuable Data is Published by Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The volume containing statements of appropriations, new offices, etc., required by law to be prepared and published at the end of each session of Congress under the direction of committees on appropriations of the Senate and House, has been completed for the second session of the fifty-sixth Congress by Thomas P. Cleaves and James Court, clerks respectively of those committees.

A summary of the appropriations shows the grand total of \$730,335,575. The details by bills are as follows: Agricultural, \$4,572,420; army, \$115,744,049; diplomatic, \$1,543,000; District of Columbia, \$8,502,269; fortifications, \$1,364,011; Indian, \$3,747,471; legislative, \$24,594,968; military academy, \$772,653; naval, \$75,191,731; pensions, \$145,145,230; postoffice, \$123,782,688; public lands, \$35,308; deficiencies, \$15,917,746; miscellaneous, \$7,990,023; permanent appropriations, \$124,358,229. Total, \$730,335,575.

The statement shows that in addition to the specific appropriations made, contracts are authorized to be entered into for public works requiring future appropriations by Congress at the aggregate sum of \$4,224,640. These contracts include \$1,384,640 for permanent improvements and increased facilities at certain navy yards, \$2,341,500 for public buildings previously authorized to be constructed in various cities and for certain lighthouse tenders and a revenue cutter; and \$458,900 for school buildings and sewer system in the District of Columbia. The contracts authorized in excess of appropriations made at the first session of the fifty-sixth amounted to \$54,215,734 more than the contract authorizations of the session just closed.

The new offices of a civilian character created number 3,263 with annual compensation of \$2,500,001; and those abolished or omitted aggregate 211, at an annual pay of \$245,226, a net increase of 3,052 at a yearly cost of \$2,254,775.

In addition to the new civil employments shown the volume also exhibits a net increase in the military establishment over its organization as it would have existed July 1, 1901, of 7,194 officers and enlisted men, with annual pay amounting to \$16,312,910; and fifty officers and 5,000 soldiers in the naval establishment with a yearly pay of \$1,802,425.

The net number of sailors increased is 528 at a cost for the year of \$75,473. The total appropriations made by the fifty-sixth Congress aggregate \$1,410,489,483, or \$127,723,198 less than the \$1,538,212,681 appropriated by the preceding Congress.

DEATH OF MRS. F. S. LYMAN.

Hilo Loses Most Highly Respected Resident.

Mrs. F. S. Lyman, one of Hilo's oldest and most prominent residents, died at her residence on Waihanu street, on Thursday forenoon at the age of sixty-two years and six months.

Mrs. Lyman was born in Cambridge, Mass., on November 13, 1838. The father of Mrs. Lyman was Levi Chamberlain, a native of Boston and agent of the American Board of Foreign Missions in Honolulu. Mrs. Lyman's mother was Maria Patton of Pequea, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Lyman had two sisters who reside in Honolulu, Mrs. J. S. Forbes and Miss Marie Chamberlain. Her brothers were Warren and Levi Chamberlain of Honolulu and Rev. James P. Chamberlain, a resident of Washington State.

On February 15, 1861, she was married to F. S. Lyman, and became a resident of Kauai, residing upon a stock farm until the great earthquake of April 2, 1883, when she moved with her husband and family to Hilo, of which she has since been a resident. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman have six children, all of whom are living. They are Miss Ellen Lyman, Levi C. Lyman and Esther Lyman Lillibridge of Hilo, Fred S. Lyman, Jr., of Honolulu, Dr. Frank A. Lyman of Madison, Wis., and Earnest E. Lyman, of Wailuku, Kauai.

Mrs. Lyman from the beginning of her residence in Hilo has been closely identified with church work. She was for a long time superintendent of the Sabbath School of the Hall Church, was a prominent member and one of the organizers of the local branch of the W. C. T. U. During this time she also took a deep interest in the Japanese Sunday School, an interest which continued up to the time of her death. Mrs. Lyman was a member of the Foreign Church, to which she devoted herself earnestly, and held a prominent position in the Woman's Board of that church as well as in the Woman's Social Circle. She was at one time also a member of the music committee. Mrs. Lyman was one of the trustees of the Hilo Library, and was an earnest contributor in the work of all charitable institutions. Mrs. Lyman was confined to her room for several months previous to her death, and her assistance and zeal in religious and charitable works was much missed during that time, as it will be in the future. Her interest in the public did not cause her to neglect those nearest her, and her bereaved husband and family have the sincerest sympathy of the community in their great bereavement.—Hilo Herald.

Teller Short in Accounts.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Controller of the Currency Dawes today received a telegram from New Orleans announcing that the teller of the Hibor National bank was short in his accounts \$26,000. The United States attorney was informed of the shortage and the teller was at once arrested. The bank's condition is reported good and the institution has the teller's bond also said to be good, for \$25,000. The bank has a capital and surplus of \$800,000.

Londoner May 11.—It is uncertain whether J. Pierpont Morgan will return to New York immediately.

He desires, if possible, to return to Paris and fulfill an engagement to be received in audience by President Loubet.

REACH FOR THE CASH

HIGH LIGHT

(Continued from Page 1.)

the bill as it stood, or else waiting until the Senate is through with the bill and taking up their bill for consideration. The Independents thought that the bill would be sent to the Senate, however, during the next three days, and the motion to adjourn for three days prevailed.

The House adjourned a little before 3 o'clock.

CUTS THE PRICE OF MANY OFFICES

Senate Considers Salaries and Makes Several Committee References.

After enjoying two days' rest, the Senate met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning to renew their attack on the appropriation bill.

With the thermometer hovering about the 80's, and the usual flow of hot air from some of the "gas bags" of the Senate, the honorable members managed to keep themselves and everybody else in a sweltering state.

Senator Kanaha adopted the same tactics he has employed on the previous days of the session in regard to "knifing."

The Republican members had been fighting since the opening of the session to have all doubtful items referred to committees in order that they might be investigated, but the Home Rule Independent Republican members would have none of it, evidently fearing adverse reports. However, the party with the long name has expertly changed its heart, and is now doing its best to have items referred to committees, seeming to be very anxious to live up to the motto, "Kill Time," which is not very difficult for them to do.

The morning program was opened by the clerk reading a communication from Acting Governor Cooper, notifying them members he had signed House Bill 1, appropriating \$30,000 for the expenses of the extra session, and the unpaid bills of the regular session.

The Governor's message, submitting his appointments, which was set for consideration last Friday, came up, and upon Achi's motion, consideration was deferred until Thursday.

The upper house then tackled the appropriation bill.

The item in the Public Works budget, referring to regular payroll, electric light, asking for \$12,500, was first on the list. Upon Senator Baldwin's motion, the item was referred to the committee on public lands.

The salary of poundmaster for Honolulu was reduced from \$840 to \$800. The salary of veterinary surgeon, \$1,200, was referred to the committee on public health.

The pay of lighthouse keepers, \$9,450, was referred to the same committee. The pay of keepers of wharves and buoys, at Lahaina and Hilo, passed as the bill, \$240 and \$1,300, respectively.

The pay of gunpowder and kerosene oil keeper, Hilo, \$1,010; and pay of gunpowder and kerosene oil keeper, at Honolulu, were referred to the committee on public lands.

The Superintendent of Honolulu Water Works, and clerk of market, \$5,400, caused the first wrangle of the morning.

Senator Kalanokalani moved his usual \$400 reduction, and Kanaha went in for \$200. Senator Baldwin moved to make it \$5,200. Senator Achi moved to pass the item as in the bill. Senator Carter paid a high tribute to Andrew Brown, the present incumbent of the office. Senator Russell moved to cut out the item, but our courteous host, "The Occidental," on the morning of our departure sent a large basket of the fruit, oranges, apples, nuts, and raisins, to our room for us to take on the way to the coast, together with a bouquet of fragrant flowers, which evidently expects us to return that way, but such is not our intention, as we hope to encircle the globe during our trip.

At noon February 1, we went on board the Lawton, and were happy surprised to see Mrs. Robbins, sister of Mrs. M. I. Brower of Falfurton, with her son to see us off. While others had many friends to bid them "bon voyage" ours were away and long will we remember the thoughtful kindness of these friends, during our stay in San Francisco.

The Lawton having been recently repaired, cruised about the harbor for a few hours to test the engines before trusting herself outside. A way before sunset we passed the Golden Gate, and started on our long "roll" for Hawaii. The Pacific forgot her good manners and tossed us sideways and endwise and otherwise. The Lawton is one of the smallest transpacific vessels, and seems awkward and sea-worthy, but we registered a vow to go back on a bigger boat. Scarcely had we touched the ocean before faces began to pale, the firm set lips quivered, and one after another sought their state-rooms or had urgent business to the side of the boat; studying sharks? or possibly hoped to get a glimpse of the sea-serpent, and ere long the last scouter and boaster "I never was a sea sick" left the steamer chair on deck and silently slid away into the gloom.

February 8th we sighted Molokai, in the early morning, away to the southwest as a translucent screen on the horizon, rigid mountain forms began to appear in the distance, the breath of the land, nodding palms, glittering sands and turquoise waters, at last Honolulu. The beautiful line of towering hills and mountains piled up to the clouds, over which hung a dark screen that let go and came down upon us when we were trying to navigate the pools and lakes of the lower streets. In fact it kept coming down during our stay of three days, so we waded through liquid Hawaii, had it above and around us. It took the kind out of our hair and the starch out of our "wear" but Honolulu fully repaid us for a few damaged suits. It is truly the "Paradise of the Pacific."

Such delicious tropical fruits, such a wealth of gorgeous flowers, palms of nearly all varieties, bread fruit trees, bananas, coconuts, banana groves with irrigation ditches between spaces of from 12 to 15 feet, umbrellas trees, and such an endless list of flowering trees so gorgeous that they fairly dazzle the eye. Hedges of hibiscus, with their rich, dark green foliage and magnificent scarlet blossoms, well kept vines that climb over the long verandas, for the people live much out-of-doors. Then vines festoon and climb and ramble over the roofs and then reach out and get hold of trees, and shrubs and revel in the moist, warm tropical air till the eye is sated with color and beauty.

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REACH FOR THE CASH

HIGH LIGHT

Visitor's View of Places and People.

From Monroe, (Neb.), Looking Glass, Alaska, P. I., Mar. 24, 1901. E. A. Gerrard, Editor Looking Glass. As a "peace offering" for not notifying you of my change of address I will tell you something of my trip—or rather begin a series of letters which I trust will be interesting to your readers.

I left Fullerton Jan. 24, to join my son, W. W. Barre, who had accepted a position in the Philippines. On the 25th I joined him and his family on the evening train for San Francisco. Reached San Francisco the 28th, which gave us a few days to see the city and surrounding country as we called Feb. 1st for Manila.

There are no end of surprises in traveling, and the first was that the summit of the Rockies is reached so gradually it seems impossible that we are thousands of feet above sea level, until you notice the difficulty in breathing, and look up to see a sky so blue it is almost black because of the clearness of the atmosphere.

I began to wonder what all these masses of rocks with arid spaces between, were made for; miles on miles of sage brush, a few stunted evergreens coming up through great trillations, but the Creator has no doubt a treasure house in the heights above and the depths beneath. Here and there are mining camps, and the people came out to look at people from the "country."

Little towns that owe their existence to the railroad, occasionally a city with electric lights and all modern improvements, like Cheyenne and Ogden. Nothing could have been more welcoming than snow and rocks than the beautiful Sacramento valley, clothed in the soft, green verdure of Spring, wheat fields, oranges, summer flowers, and vines.

The Sacramento sweeps over miles of country more like a lake at this season when the mountain snows are melting. The bay which we soon reach is gay with shipping and very beautiful with homes of wealth and culture, on the sloping hillside that are cultivated to the water's edge. It is delightful after the long weary railroad trip, but still we feel a little disappointed on reaching San Francisco, for the wind chills us and we want furs some portions of the day.

San Francisco has had evidently had trouble with frost, for they were in full bloom. Some portions of San Francisco are like New York and other eastern cities, but there are still many buildings and streets that sprang up like magic in the old mining days and have not yet been swept away by the march of improvement. The city is largely of wood, and it seemed to me strange that no more disastrous fires had visited her. Some of the homes are elegant, and luxurious, surrounded by semi-tropical trees and plants.

The park is interesting for visitors, having a small herd of buffaloes, an immense grizzly bear, a condor who has an apartment entirely apart from other birds, an indication of his chieftainship, large bison, and many trees and shrubs where are birds and fowls from almost every clime. The whole world knows that California is noted for delicious fruits, which we not only enjoyed during our stay in the city, but our courteous host, "The Occidental," on the morning of our departure sent a large basket of the fruit, oranges, apples, nuts, and raisins, to our room for us to take on the way to the coast, together with a bouquet of fragrant flowers, which evidently expects us to return that way, but such is not our intention, as we hope to encircle the globe during our trip.

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dream, has its drawbacks, and it is the inevitable fate of a barbaric race to fall before the civilized power entering its domain. The result of civilization has proved most pathetic and tragical, bringing the degradation of empty huts and deserted villages. In a little over a century 400,000 simple people, strong in physique but weak in knowledge, have fallen victims to greed and vice brought by adventurers, until less than one-eighth remain of the picturesque Kanakas. Fewer feet tread each year the coral-headed shores, less frequent and fainter have come their soft spoken aloha—national greeting—"I love you"—until it seems very soon the native Hawaiians will live only in legends and memories of a vanished age.

The people are more intelligent than those of Porto Rico, better developed physically, well educated, courteous and kind to strangers. There were no saloons or dance houses on the ocean front as we see so often in American cities, though there are vice in plenty. Still Honolulu will compare favorably with our cities in the States. The women have pleasing faces, dark skin, plentiful tresses which they arrange becomingly, and sparkling black eyes. Of course the Kanakas form a small portion of the population. According to the census of 1890 there were 21,616 Chinese. There are Japs and Portuguese, English and Americans, for Honolulu is one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world.

We happened to be in the city when the memorial service for Queen Victoria was held by the Anglican church at St. Andrews' Cathedral, the program including several classical musical selections besides the special ritual for services of this kind. The Bible selection was from the Apocrypha, Ecclesiasticus 44:1-16. The only time in years that this section of the Bible has been read in public in Honolulu was on the occasion of the memorial services to the late Emperor William I. of Germany, which took place about thirteen years ago. The Right Rev. Alfred Willis, Bishop of Honolulu, delivered the address.

Around the rail of the chancel there were sixty-four wax tapers, each standing for one of the years of the Victorian reign. The consuls of Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Spain, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Mexico, Peru and China were present, the latter in National dress. Governor and Mrs. Dole, government officials, members of judiciary, also some representatives of the defunct Hawaiian dynasty were present. The day was exceedingly warm and humid, and for one, though the ceremony was impressive, I was glad to breathe a clearer air outside, and get back on board ship.

J. B. BARRE.

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The Sacramento sweeps over miles of country more like a lake at this season when the mountain snows are melting. The bay which we soon reach is gay with shipping and very beautiful with homes of wealth and culture, on the sloping hillside that are cultivated to the water's edge. It is delightful after the long weary railroad trip, but still we feel a little disappointed on reaching San Francisco, for the wind chills us and we want furs some portions of the day.

San Francisco has had evidently had trouble with frost, for they were in full bloom. Some portions of San Francisco are like New York and other eastern cities, but there are still many buildings and streets that sprang up like magic in the old mining days and have not yet been swept away by the march of improvement. The city is largely of wood, and it seemed to me strange that no more disastrous fires had visited her. Some of the homes are elegant, and luxurious, surrounded by semi-tropical trees and plants.

The park is interesting for visitors, having a small herd of buffaloes, an immense grizzly bear, a condor who has an apartment entirely apart from other birds, an indication of his chieftainship, large bison, and many trees and shrubs where are birds and fowls from almost every clime. The whole world knows that California is noted for delicious fruits, which we not only enjoyed during our stay in the city, but our courteous host, "The Occidental," on the morning of our departure sent a large basket of the fruit, oranges, apples, nuts, and raisins, to our room for us to take on the way to the coast, together with a bouquet of fragrant flowers, which evidently expects us to return that way, but such is not our intention, as we hope to encircle the globe during our trip.

At noon February 1, we went on board the Lawton, and were happy surprised to see Mrs. Robbins, sister of Mrs. M. I. Brower of Falfurton, with her son to see us off. While others had many friends to bid them "bon voyage" ours were away and long will we remember the thoughtful kindness of these friends, during our stay in San Francisco.

The Lawton having been recently repaired, cruised about the harbor for a few hours to test the engines before trusting herself outside. A way before sunset we passed the Golden Gate, and started on our long "roll" for Hawaii. The Pacific forgot her good manners and tossed us sideways and endwise and otherwise. The Lawton is one of the smallest transpacific vessels, and seems awkward and sea-worthy, but we registered a vow to go back on a bigger boat. Scarcely had we touched the ocean before faces began to pale, the firm set lips quivered, and one after another sought their state-rooms or had urgent business to